



# Productividad de las plantaciones en la Zona Centro de España

María Gómez del Campo  
**Universidad Politécnica de Madrid**

Seminario Internacional Sistemas de cultivo y calidad del aceite de oliva  
**Consejo Oleícola Internacional**  
Madrid, 14 de Diciembre de 2011



# Olive orchard productivity in the Central Area of Spain

- Central Area of Spain: climate, soil and varieties
- Productivity and quality

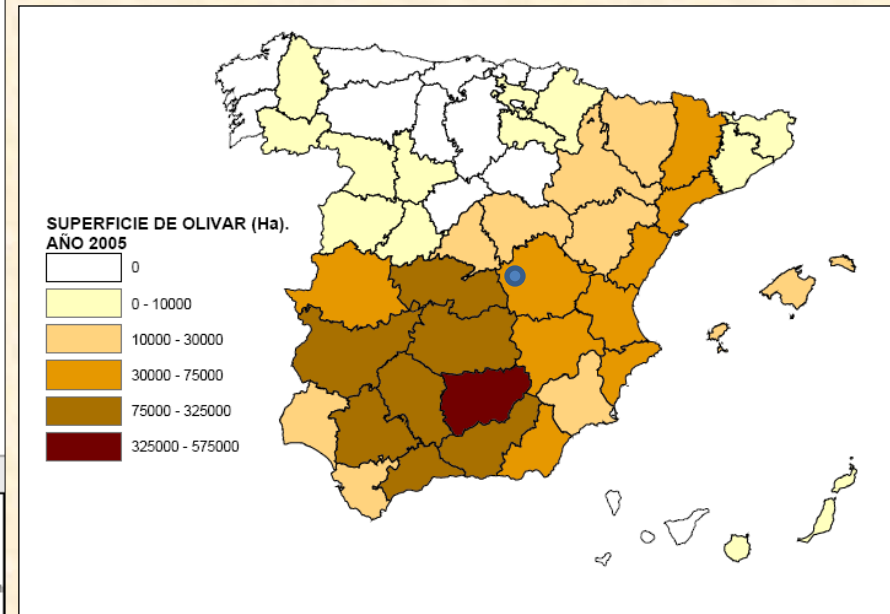
**RESEARCH PROJECTS OF THE UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID (UPM)**

# Central Area of Spain

Olive Central Area (Ministry of Agriculture, 1972)

15% total olive orchard in Spain (350.000 ha)

6% production (370.000 t)

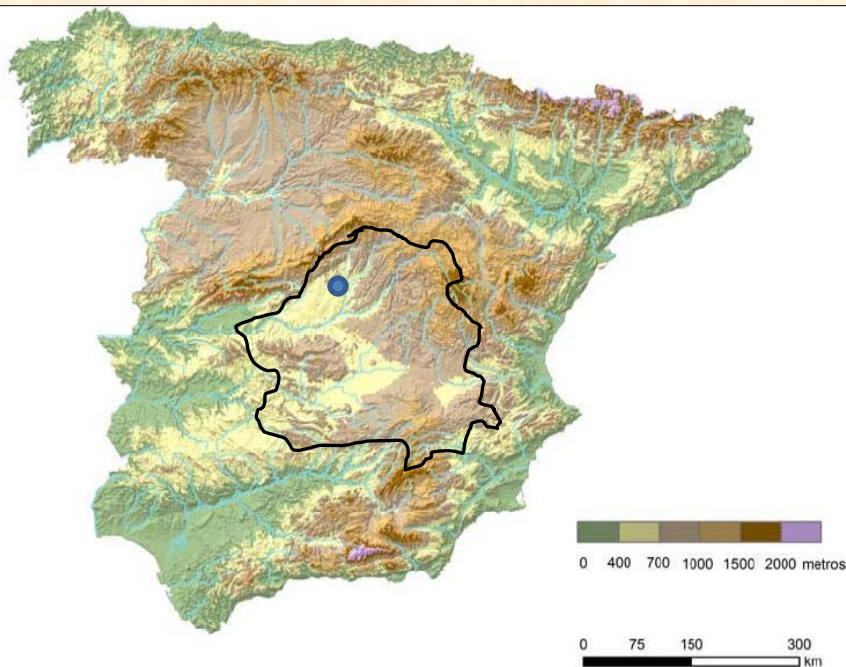


# Central Area of Spain : climate

Latitude 38,5 – 41,5 °N

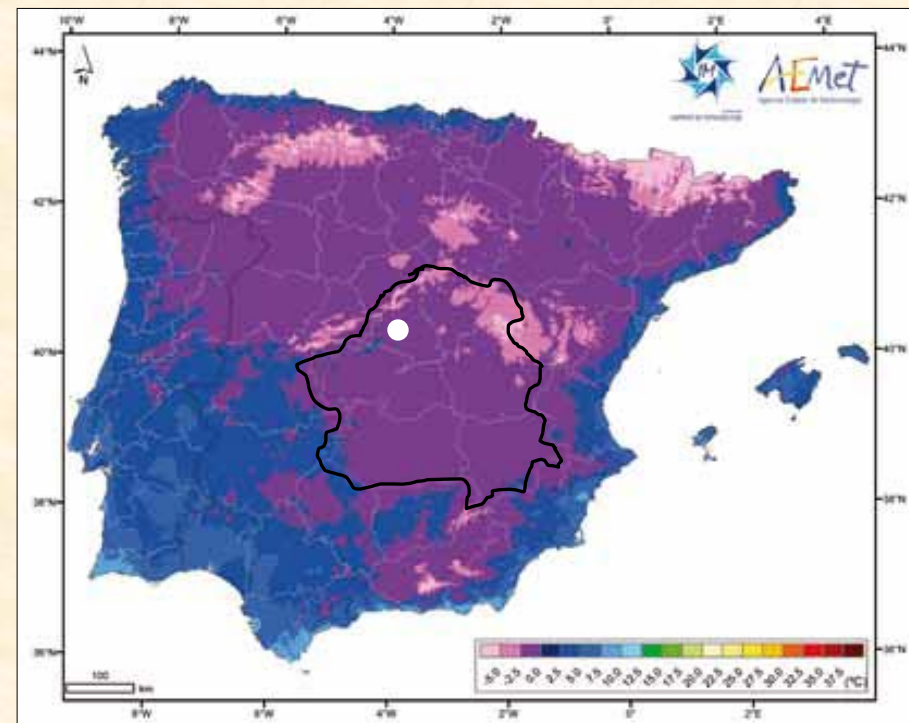
High plateau > 400 m

Low temperatures. Average min January < 0 °C



*Elaborado por el Dpto. Geografía y Ordenación del Territorio de la Universidad de Zaragoza a partir del MDT del USGS Programa SRTM3*

Topographic Map of Spain



Average of minimum temperatures January

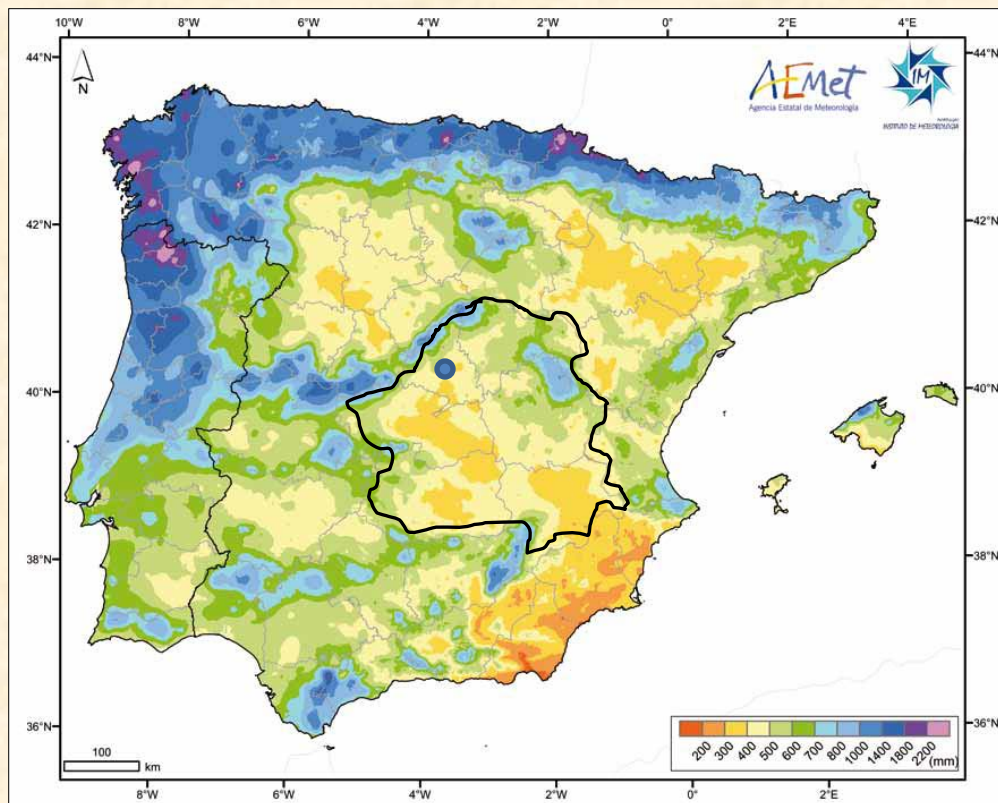


# Central Area of Spain : climate

Surrounded by mountains

Annual rainfall < 500 mm,  $ETo > 1300$  mm

High cost of irrigation water



Annual rainfall

# Central Area of Spain : climate and soil

Olives are grown in slopes  
Shallow fertile soil





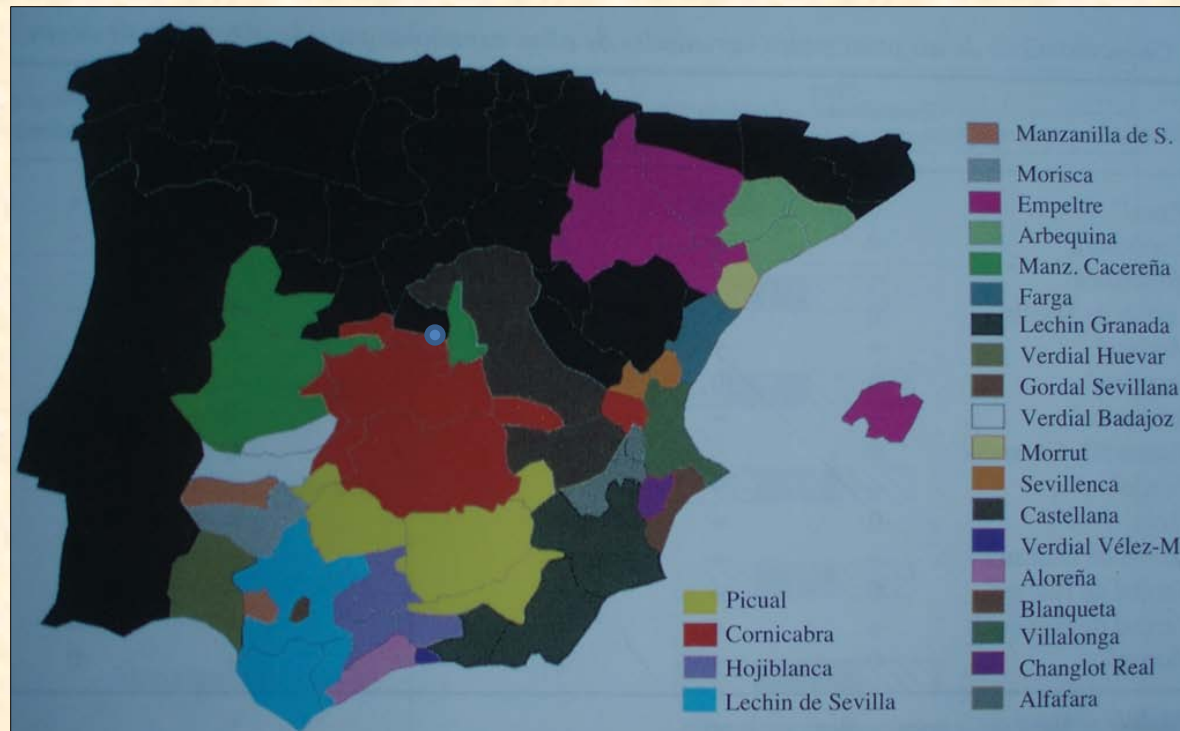
# Central Area of Spain : variety

## Cornicabra (270.000 ha)

Productive variety in cold areas, poor and dry soils

Oil with high oxidative stability

Sensitive to olive knot, alternate bearing and high FRF



Barranco (2008)



# Central Area of Spain : productivity and quality

## Orchard characteristics

- Few varieties: 'Cornicabra', 'Arbequina', 'Picual', 'Manzanilla cacereña'... (Barranco et al., 2005)
- Low vigour: shorter growth season and scarce water availability
- High orchard density

## Cautions

Design: variety and orchard site

Management: irrigation, N, pruning

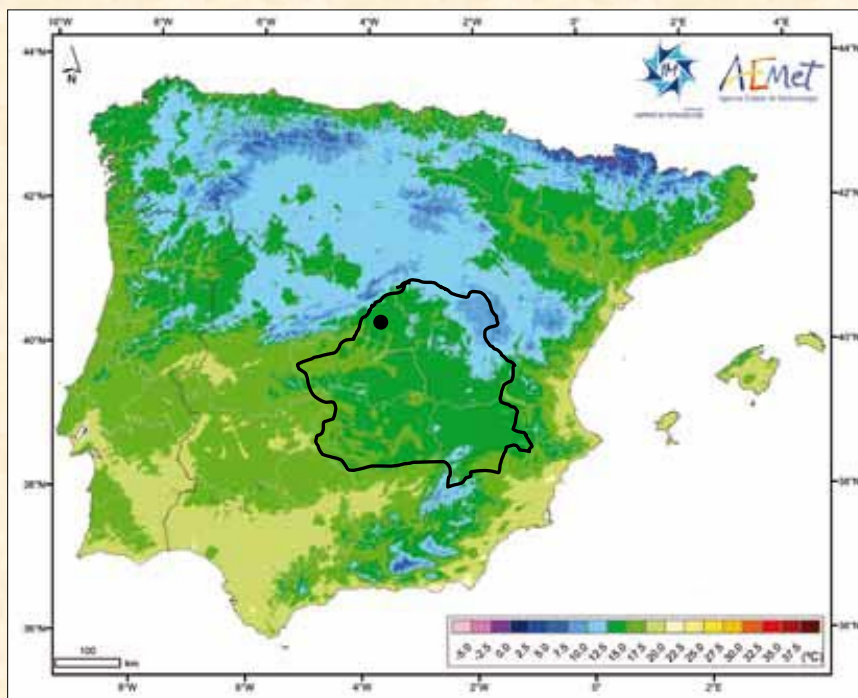




# Central Area of Spain: productivity and quality

## Oil characteristics

- Early harvest to avoid frost
- Low Autumn temperatures ( $<17.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ): high oleic and flavour



Average temperature in October

## RESEARCH PROJECTS OF THE UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID (UPM)

- Olive hedgerow design

Hedgerow layers – different fruits and oils  
Maximum productivity and quality

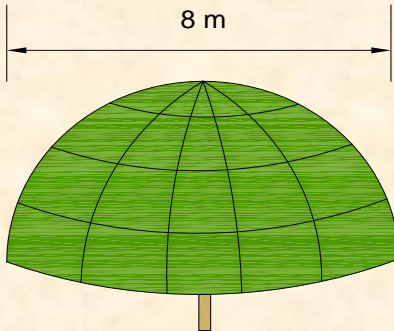
- Irrigation management of hedgerow olive orchard

# Hedgerow or superintensive olive orchard

Spacing: 12 x 12 (69 trees/ha)

SFE: 6.933 m<sup>2</sup>/ha

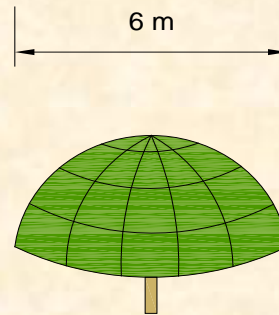
Canopy volume: 9.244 m<sup>3</sup>/ha



Spacing: 8 x 7 (179 trees/ha)

SFE: 7.588 m<sup>2</sup>/ha

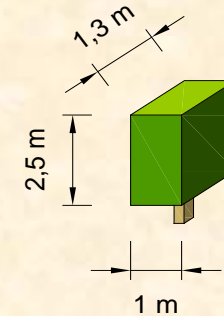
Canopy volume: 10.117 m<sup>3</sup>/ha



Spacing: 4 x 1,3 (1923 trees/ha)

**SFE: 14.999 m<sup>2</sup>/ha**

Canopy volume: 6.250 m<sup>3</sup>/ha





# Hedgerow or superintensive olive orchard

Hedgerow for a harvester machine: modified grape harvester

Hedgerow height < 3.30 m  
Hedgerow width < 1 m





## Olive hedgerow in Central Area of Spain Which size?



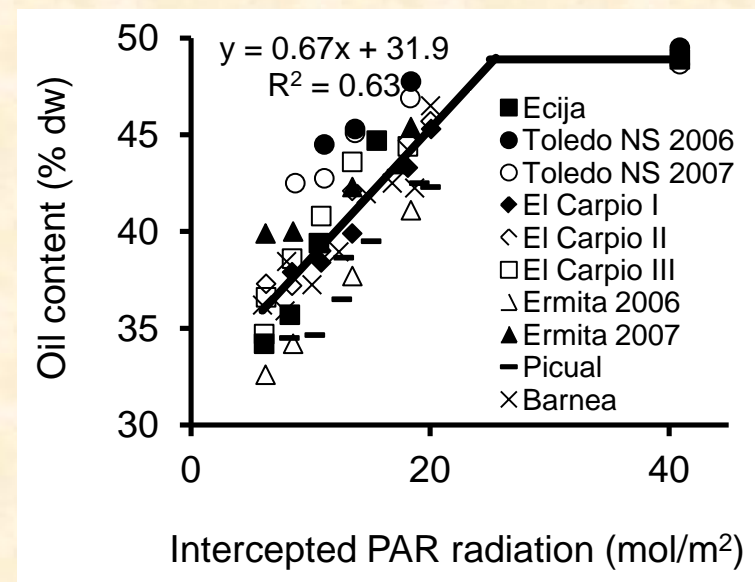
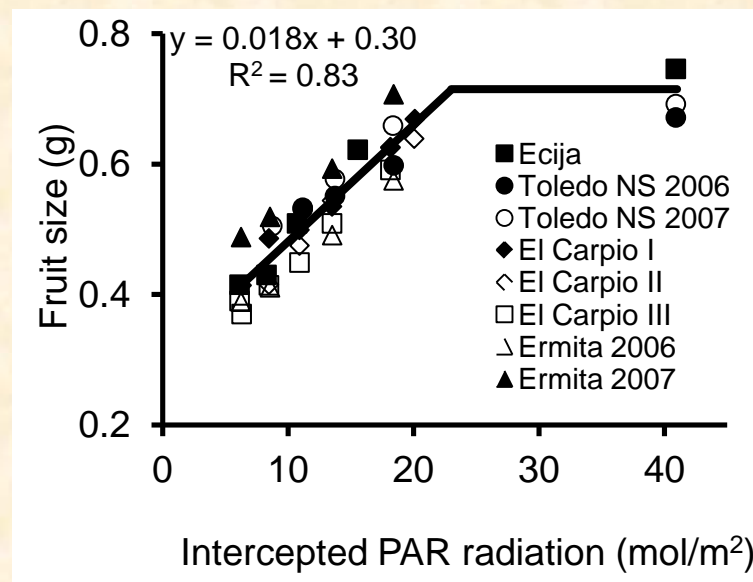
Pastor et al.. (2005)

**Light determines productivity and quality**

# Hedgerow layers. Different fruits and oils



## Light determines fruit characteristics

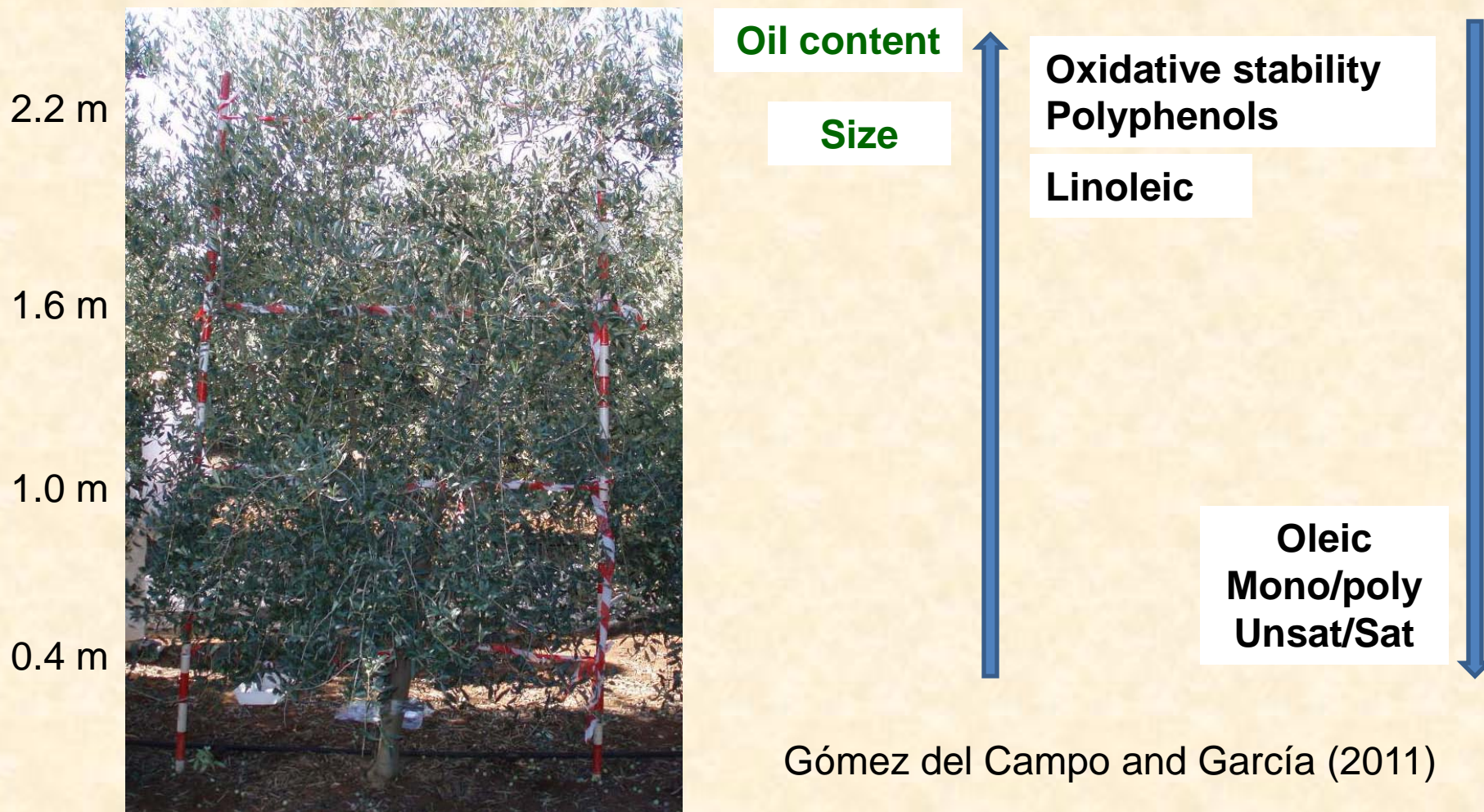


Connor (2006), Gómez del Campo et al. (2009), Connor et al. (2009)  
Connor et al. (2011)



# Hedgerow layers. Different fruits and oils

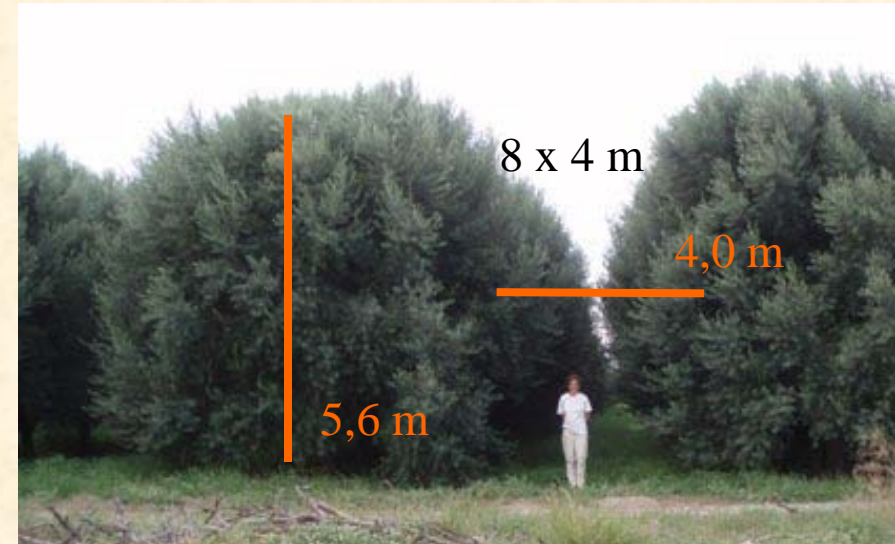
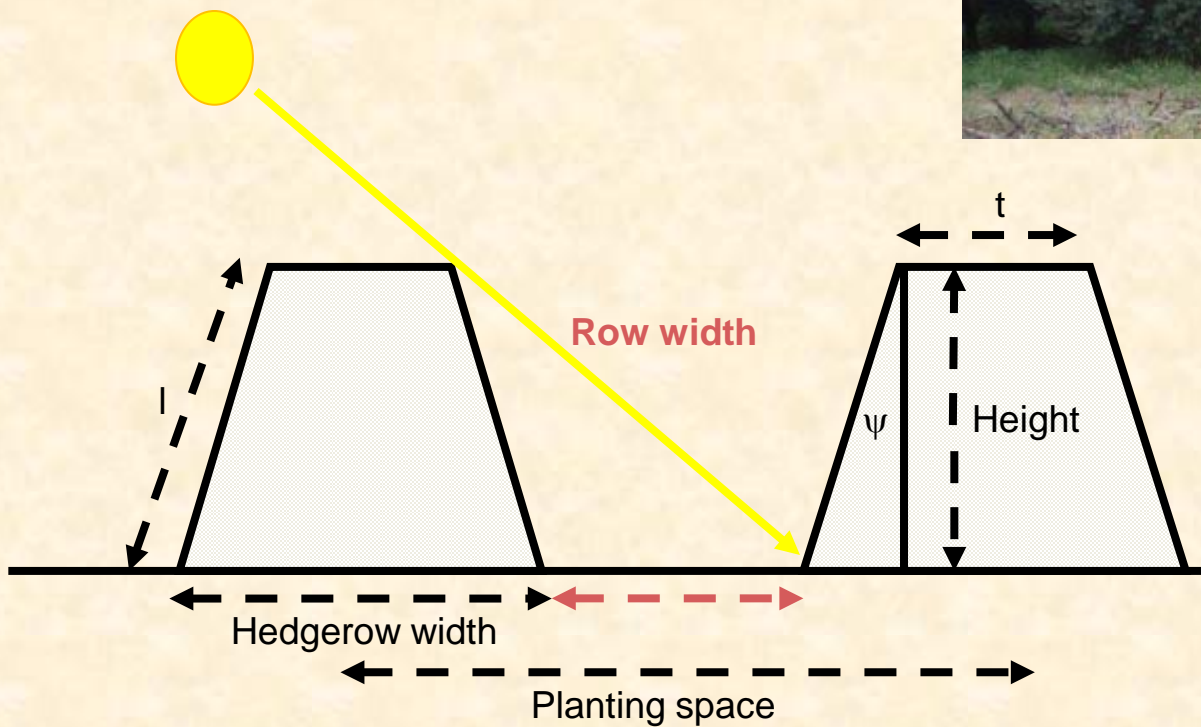
## Light determines oil quality



# Hedgerow design

## Which hedgerow size?

Optimal size: Maximum radiation interception and distribution for maximum production and profitability



Catamarca, Argentina



Tarragona, Spain



# Hedgerow design



## Maximum production

- Lower layers must be well illuminated
- Several combinations achieve maximum interception, but not same profitability

## Maximum profitability

- **Narrow hedgerows**
- **Low hedgerows**

## Different qualities

- Low illumination – high oleic
- High illumination – high polyphenols and stability





# Irrigation management of hedgerow orchards

## Deficit irrigation strategies in young orchard (Centro de Olivicultura, 2004-2005)

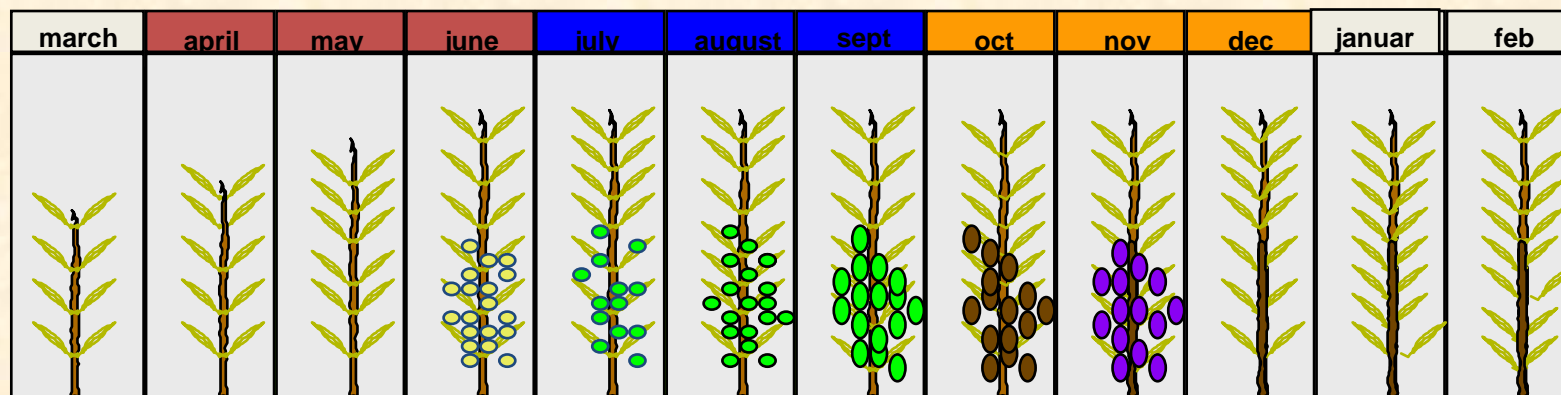
- Maximum growth was achieved by 68% deficit irrigation (36 and 76 mm, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> season)
- The low water consumption of young olive trees was due to slow leaf area development

Gómez del Campo (2007) and  
Gómez del Campo et al. (2008)



# Irrigation management of hedgerow orchards

## Summer deficit irrigation strategies (La Puebla de Montalbán, 2007-2009)



	march	april	may	june	july	august	sept	oct	nov	dec	januar	feb
<b>T1</b>					100	100	100	100	100%			
<b>T2</b>					100	30	100	-22%	<b>P (mm)</b>	415	365	186
<b>T3</b>					30	100	100	-16%	<b>ETo (mm)</b>	1139	1219	1442
<b>T4</b>					50	50	100	-27%	<b>Riego (mm)</b>	221	283	402

2008	Fruit (kg/ha)	Oil (kg/ha)	Oil (%)
<b>T1</b>	13.913	2503 a	41 b
<b>T2</b>	11.812	1933 b	38 c
<b>T3</b>	12.513	2380 ab	46 a
<b>T4</b>	12.012	2130 ab	41 b

### Oil quality

- T3 higher oxidative stability
- T3 higher flavour

Gómez del Campo (2011)

## CHALLENGES OF HEDGEROW OLIVE ORCHARDS

- To determine optimal structure
  - Radiation threshold values for fruit number and oil synthesis. Row orientations. Varieties
- To determine optimal management.
  - Control of structure: varieties, irrigation and nutrition





# Centro de Olivicultura de la Comunidad de Madrid, 2004



**Thank you very much**

**Muchas gracias**